(c) the problems cited by the Education Ministers in each State and Union Territory; and

(d) the Central Sector Plan drawn up to overcome those problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issues discussed therein were— Problem of dropouts, Decentralisation of Educational Management, Resource Mobilisation, Implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Operation Blackboard (OB), Non-Formal Education (NFE) and District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) and School Nutrition Programme.

(c) and (d) It was jointly decided to formulate area specific action plans to increase enrolment and reduce dropout, particularly among girls and disadvantaged sections, to extend strong support to educational decentralisation of sort out systemic problems affecting implementation of OB, NFE and DIETs, and involve Village Education Committees, to make monitoring and evaluation more systematic, to explore possibilities of using satellite transponder for teacher training in distance mode, to widely disseminate information on tax concessions extended to contributions to the Zilla Saksharata Samitis, for primary and adult education in the budget 1995-96, to organise pension Adalats to settle pension problems of Teachers expeditiously, to launch National Elementary Education Mission and to prepare a special package on Education for the North-East within the existing schemes.

Study centres of Open University

4144. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a need to set up the study centres of the Open University in every State;

(b) whether such centres are proposed to be set up in the rural areas;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the that regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUARI SELJA): (a) to (d) In the Open University System, Study Centres are established at locations which are easily accessible from the surrounding rural areas. These Centres have to be established within existing educational institutions so that infrastructural facilities and services of part time teaching and other staff are available. This arrangement caters better to the requirements of students from rural areas as even if suitable locations are found in particular rural areas, the generally difficult accessibility of such areas would tend to cause serious inconvenience to rural students from areas located at some distance from such centres.

At present, the Indira Gandhi National Open University has 245 Study Centres covering every state. The University is willing to establish more Study Centres having regard to the suitability and merits of such cases.

Grant to Inter State Board for Anglo-Indian Education

4145. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given by the Central Government to Inter State Board for Anglo-Indian Education during the last three years; year-wise; and

(b) the aims and objects of Inter State Board for Anglo-Indian Education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The amount of

ad hoc grants released to the Inter State Board for Anglo-Indian Education by the Government year-wise is as under:

1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
20,000|-	20,000|-	20,000|-

(b) As per the information given by the Inter State Board for Anglo-Indian Education, the primary objective of the Board is to maintain uniformity of standards of education in the Anglo-Indian schools in the country.

Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country

4146. SHRI J. S. RAJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the disricts of the country do not have a Kendriya Vidyalaya and a Navodaya Vidyalaya;

(b) if so, what are the details of the districts which do not have these Vidyalayas; and

(c) by when each of the districts of all the States and UTs will have one?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and c) Kendriya Vidyalayas are not opened Dsitrict-wise. They are opened wherever there is a sizeable concentration of transferable Central Govt. employees|Defence employees and the sponsoring department|organisation provideds physical facilities including land etc., as per the norms prescribed by the Sangathan. It has been decided to open upto 20 Vidyalayas per year under Civil| Defence Sector and as many proposals as found suitable under Project sector during the period 1993—98.

So far as Navodaya Vidyalayas are concerned, 373 districts already have a Vidyalaya each. The details of coverage of the Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme Statewise, indicating number of districts covered|uncovered is annexed as a statement (*See* below).

Decision to set up new Vidyalayas in remaining districts depends on the availability of suitable proposals from the State Governments including offer of land and temporary accommodation free of cost or at nominal cost.

Statement

State-wise details of JVNs sanctioned|uncovered districts & their percentage

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Total No. of distts.	JNVs sanction	Balance districts	Percentage**
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.	Andhra Pradesh	23	22	01	96%
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	06	05	55%
03.	Bihar	50	37	13	74%
04.	Gujarat	19	12	07	63%
05.	Haryana	16	14	02	88%
06.	Himachal Pradesh	12	10	02	83%
07.	Kerala	14	12	02	86%
08.	Maharashtra	33	28	05	85%
09.	Punjab	12	11	01	92%
10.	Rajasthan	28	27	01	96%